

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2364.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

LONDON :
Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street,
West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS :
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" " " " " 4 "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT :
For the convenience of those returning to
Europe an Agency Department has been added to
the ordinary business of the Bank for the trans-
action of Personal Agency of every description.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded.
Insurances effected.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN
\$250 at one time will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF } 7,500,000.

PROPRIETORS }

COURT OF DIRECTORS :—

CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.

J. F. HOLLYDAY, Esq. L. FORENSTECK, Esq.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, N. A. SIERS, Esq.

Hon. B. Layton. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER.

SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND

COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 5 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—

For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1889.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED,

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

N O T I C E :

INTEREST on the above DEBENTURES
for the six months ending 19th Inst., being
DUE on that date, Holders are requested to
deposit their Debentures at the Office of the
Undersigned MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road
for inspection on the 17th and/or 18th Inst.,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and NOON, and to
call for same and receive payment of interest
due on 10th Inst. also between the hours of 10
A.M. and NOON.

By order,

R. LYALL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1889.

Intimations.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

WE have just opened out our NEW AUTUMN GOODS consisting of a large and choice
selection of COATINGS for MORNING and EVENING DRESS.

A very stylish lot of TWEEDS, new in design and material, and a varied assortment of
TROUSERING in all the newest patterns.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1889.

A. HAHN,

PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

PIANOS FOR SALE

Address: to HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

BROWN RUSSIA BOOTS and SHOES.
RED RUSSIA BOOTS and SHOES.
BROWN CALF BOOTS and SHOES.
GLOVE KID BOOTS and SHOES.
PATENT LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES.
SATIN LINED DANCING PUMPS.
TENNIS SHOES.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1889.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

JUST LANDED

IN SPLENDID CONDITION, THE FOLLOWING BRANDS

OF

FRESH CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAPORALS.

KINNEY'S STRAIGHT CUTS.

FULL DRESS STRAIGHT CUTS.

VIRGINIA BRIGHTS.

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUTS.

LITTLE BEAUTIES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1889.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FIRST SHIPMENTS OF

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING GOODS,

FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON.

UNDERSHIRTS, PANTS, SOCKS, JERSEYS, ROWING, FOOT BALL and POLO
SINGLETS.

NEW OXFORD and FRENCH PRINT SHIRTINGS.

NEW CALCUTTA CLOTHS for SHIRTS and PYJAMAS.

THE LATEST COLLARS, SCARFS and CRAVATS.

NEW FELT HATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1889.

W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

EX "SARPEDON" AND "PESHAWUR."

NEW Shades of Cashmores, and Dress Materials, Plushes and Velvets, Silks, Satins, Brooches
and Mofids, Jerseys, Coats, and Ulsters, Sunshades and Umbrellas, Hair and Boas, Flowers and Feathers, Silk and Suede Gloves, Mitts &c., Ribbons, Laces, and Frillings, Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Toys and Fancy Goods. Gent's Felt Hats, newest Shapes.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1889.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary General MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the
Under-signed at 12 o'clock (Noon), on MONDAY, the 28th October instant.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th
instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.

J. A. BARRETO,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1889.

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instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1889.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Tenth Ordinary General MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the
Under-signed at 12 o'clock (Noon), on MONDAY, the 28th October instant.

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will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th
instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

J. WHEELEY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1889.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.**

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Under-signed at 12 o'clock (Noon), on MONDAY, the 28th October instant.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th
instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1889.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twelfth Ordinary General MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the
Under-signed at 12 o'clock (Noon), on MONDAY, the 28th October instant.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th
instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1889.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirteenth Ordinary General MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the
Under-signed at 12 o'clock (Noon), on MONDAY, the 28th October instant.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th
instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1889.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1889.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D .

DAKIN'S EXTRACT OF GLYCERINE
and C.I.C. MURER.
Renders the skin soft, supple and Smooth.
Invaluable in the NURSERY, indispensable
in the TOILET.

Removes and prevents ROUGHNESS,
R-DNES, and CHAPPING.
An agreeable property of softening and clearing
the skin will be noticed after three or four
days use, and by its continued application the
complexion will be preserved indefinitely, retaining
to the last the fine texture of youth. Gentlemen
will find its application useful and soothing
after shaving.

Price, Cents 40 and 75 per Bottle.

Saunder's Eui Mysterieux, or bals of Toilet
Secrets.

A compact and convenient arrangement of
Toilet necessities.

Price, \$1.50.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
C H E M I S T S .
HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 12th October, 1889.

Society, instructing Li Hung-chang, the leading and most powerful statesman in the Chinese Empire! Only think of it, and then sum up the consummate cheek of this unknown table-thumper! It is a very safe asseveration to make that the Viceroy of Chih-li knows more about the principle of arbitration between great nations than Mr. JONES, Sir Joseph PEASE, M.P., and the whole of the members of the Peace Society rolled into one; and it must be quite evident to anyone acquainted with the history, character and policy of Li, that during the whole of his interview with Jones, His Excellency was quietly and humorously "drawing the leg" of the aspiring apostle of peace. We have no time to criticise in detail the childish nonsense which Mr. Jones loitly relates he poured forth to the Grand Secretary as "information"; if we had it would not be worth while, although it may be true that ignorant demagogues of this sort tend to foster altogether erroneous impressions in the minds of Chinese officials and create a great deal of mischief. Mr. Jones has been in Australia and says he is going to the United States, and on the strength of his experiences in the former country he informed the Viceroy that jealousy and fear of cheap labour were at the root of the difficulty between the Australians and Americans and the Chinese, and prophesied that "time alone can bring about such a change in public opinion as may sweep away such unjust laws as those passed against the Chinese." And in saying all this the Peace Society delegate wrote himself down, an ignoramus, who has yet to learn even the rudiments of that vast and comprehensive political problem popularly known throughout two continents as the Chinese Question. Let us tell Mr. Jones and his friends that when the empire of China has been freely thrown open to the whole world, and after Chinese emigrants have attained social habits fit for them for association with civilised people, then there may be some force in the allegation as to unjust laws having been passed against Chinese in the Australasian colonies and the United States of America. At present any such assertion merely displays sheer ignorance of China and the Chinese, and also of the countries which object to be over-run by the scum of the Middle Kingdom.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

COAST PORT ORDERS. whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, H-O-N-G-K-O-N-G," And all signal messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SOIA WATER
LIMONADE

POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIUM WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER

G F R A L E
GINGERADE.

R.F. No Credit given for bottles that are duly prepared, or the syrup has been used for any other purpose than that of containing Apple Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

WATSON'S
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.
Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected
Fresh Ripe Fruits.

Raspberries Black Currant
Strawberry Red Currant
Damson Orleans Plum
Pine Apple
Marjoli Cherry
Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated water forms a delicious beverage. The addition of Wine or Spirits produce excellent and piquant results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen
Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP | Price, \$1 per
STRAWBERRY SYRUP | \$1 per
RASPBERRY VINEGAR | Bottle
For imparting a delicious flavour to.

AERATED WATER,
SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for
MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE
CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, China, and Manila

BIRTH.
On October 15th, at Altona, Germany, the
wife of Th. von PUSTAU, of a son.

[1888]

The H. K. Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1889.

A goodly number of persons of one sort and another have within the last dozen years, on various pretences, interviewed His Excellency Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of Chih-li and the actual Prime Minister of the Chinese Empire. The person who least appreciated an honour he had no sort of title to—whose published report of his personal experiences with the Viceroy stands alone for vulgar and inexcusable offensiveness—was Mr. HENRY NORMAN, the unattached representative of the *Fall Mall Gazette*; the latest and most amusingly impudent intruder is a Mr. WILLIAM JONES, who, it appears, owes his importance to the interesting fact that he was once Secretary of an institution in England called the Peace Society. Mr. Jones has written a letter to Sir Joseph W. PEASE, M.P., dated Tientsin, July 10th, in which he records his interview with Li Hung-chang, and this letter has, as a matter of course, been published in the London papers. Probably enough that latter fact, a conspicuous advertisement in the London press, was this Peace Society apostle's main object in holding himself up to ridicule before the entire foreign population in the Far East. At all events he has succeeded in beating all past records for childish conceit and blatant ignorance.

Mr. WILLIAMS JONES naively states in his precious letter to Sir Joseph PEASE that his main object in going to Tientsin was to instruct this influential ruler in the recent progress in the Western world of the principles of arbitration as a substitute for war. Jones, ex-secretary of the Peace

Society, instructing Li Hung-chang, the leading and most powerful statesman in the Chinese Empire! Only think of it, and then sum up the consummate cheek of this unknown table-thumper! It is a very safe asseveration to make that the Viceroy of Chih-li knows more about the principle of arbitration between great nations than Mr. JONES, Sir Joseph PEASE, M.P., and the whole of the members of the Peace Society rolled into one; and it must be quite evident to anyone acquainted with the history, character and policy of Li, that during the whole of his interview with Jones, His Excellency was quietly and humorously "drawing the leg" of the aspiring apostle of peace. We have no time to criticise in detail the childish nonsense which Mr. Jones loitly relates he poured forth to the Grand Secretary as "information"; if we had it would not be worth while, although it may be true that ignorant demagogues of this sort tend to foster altogether erroneous impressions in the minds of Chinese officials and create a great deal of mischief. Mr. Jones has been in Australia and says he is going to the United States, and on the strength of his experiences in the former country he informed the Viceroy that jealousy and fear of cheap labour were at the root of the difficulty between the Australians and Americans and the Chinese, and prophesied that "time alone can bring about such a change in public opinion as may sweep away such unjust laws as those passed against the Chinese." And in saying all this the Peace Society delegate wrote himself down, an ignoramus, who has yet to learn even the rudiments of that vast and comprehensive political problem popularly known throughout two continents as the Chinese Question. Let us tell Mr. Jones and his friends that when the empire of China has been freely thrown open to the whole world, and after Chinese emigrants have attained social habits fit for them for association with civilised people, then there may be some force in the allegation as to unjust laws having been passed against Chinese in the Australasian colonies and the United States of America. At present any such assertion merely displays sheer ignorance of China and the Chinese, and also of the countries which object to be over-run by the scum of the Middle Kingdom.

THE KWANGHSIAO is an editorial on Monday

strongly advocates the establishment of a "Mutual Admiration Society" to consist of a membership of two, China and Japan. Russia appears to be the great object of distrust, that Great Power being likened by the local editor to a tiger or a fainted wolf. And the Czar has only quite lately had an ironclad and shot-proof railway train made for his own special use. The Russian Bear is not likely to worry either China or Japan during this century.

THREE youngsters whose united ages totalled forty-five years were brought up before Mr. H. E. Wedderburn this morning, at the Police Court, for stealing thirty earthenware plates, worth something over one cent each, from a crockery dealer last night. As they were caught in the act no excuse could be offered for the vile deed—excepting perhaps that the youthful marauders wanted the plates in the interests of science as insulators; but as the principal object was to obtain a little lucre, his Worship very sensibly

ordered the administration of the rod of Solomon on the seat of their youthful understandings to indicate the name or nationality of the vessel.

THE announcement the other day that the Lorne Athletic Club (of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) intend giving a couple of Assays at Arms in the City Hall about the beginning of November, should give great satisfaction to local athletes. This is most interesting form of entertainment which, in connection with the London Athletic Club, West London Boxing Club, and other similar institutions, attained a very large amount of popularity in the "modern Babylon" some twenty years ago, and it can scarcely be doubted that under the auspices of Colonel Chater and the Officers of the Regiment, it will prove a decided success in this colony. We are told that the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders contain a considerable number of capital athletes and gymnasts, so that, with the assistance of the other divisions of the Garrison and the members of the Hongkong Recreation Club—who will doubtless gladly assist—a varied and attractive programme should be easily arranged. As soon as arrangements have been decided on, we shall publish full particulars.

A SHORT time ago a correspondent of one of our Shanghai contemporaries gave out what purported to be an "open secret" that coal mines at Kelung, Formosa, were to be let to an American firm as concessionaires. The story appeared to be too good to be true and we had always grave doubts as to the accuracy of the statement. We now learn the Mr. Chang, for sometime General Manager of the Kelung Coal Mines, instead of being degraded, as the correspondent wished us to believe, by Governor Liu Ming Chuan, has lately been promoted to be the head of the Formosa Arsenal as well as of the Commercial Bureau at Tai-peh-fu, and that his former post at the mines has been given to Mr. Tang, the Assistant Manager. By these appointments it will be seen that Governor Liu Ming Chuan is no more "distrusted" with the office of Mr. Chang, than he is with our famous office goat because that sagacious animal daily makes his breakfast of the typhoon prophet's reports in the *China Snail*. We are afraid that the concessionaries of the coal mines in Formosa are not yet on terra firma.

A MYSTRICAL proclamation by the Nanhai magistrate has been issued at Canton, the following translation of which is given by our very own poet laureate. The verses speak for themselves:

The winter season is bright,
And the winds should now blow high,
When all things become a dry,
So as to fall victim to fire!

Or your ranges and stoves, watch!
The winter season is bright,
Your "Fai-ping" calls should be such
As to be ready for fire!

"To import these pills—fact!"
To be filled and ready to act
To preserve you from disease!

"Gather the range of fire!"

"William," our office fallow-deer, "chow-chow," the bauble of this poem, and we are now looking for—no, not the four footed celebrity, but the poet, with a club. And we think we shall have to dismiss that Celestial Tennyson, the Namhoi magistrate, even as an occasional correspontent.

The water season is bright,
And when all things become a dry,
So as to fall victim to fire!

Or your ranges and stoves, watch!

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To be filled and ready to act
To preserve you from

The mighty Yellow River, 9,000 *li* long, forming a natural boundary between North and South China, subject as it is to frequent outbreaks, has caused many an anxious thought to generations of Chinese statesmen since the faithful Yu first devoted nine years to bringing it under control 4,000 years ago. The instructions lately composed by Wu Ta-ch'eng for the officials ordered to survey and report on the River, and make a map of it in four sections, are sure to interest many. They direct attention to the following 20 points: latitude and longitude of places mentioned; distances between places mentioned; configuration of the region; breadth of the river; depth; height of banks; breadth of dams or artificial banks; length of the same; size and number of sluices; direction and tendency of currents; what dams are the subject of most apprehension; situation of all shoals, bars, sand-banks, whether visible or concealed; consistency of the enclosing banks and surrounding country; immediately adjacent; present channel of ancient or recent formation; lay of mountain strata, and whether continuous or interrupted; tributaries and off-shoots; and lastly density of riparian population. Subprefect Tung Ts'e-shan and his colleagues were directed to devote special attention to the middle section, that of Meng-tsin, in Honan Fu.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung having heard from Sheng Tao-tai, Chefoo, of the latter's proposal to establish a school of mines at that port under a foreign professor, for cadets selected from all parts of the Empire, has issued instructions at Canton of the following tenor to the cadets whom he has ordered to proceed to Chefoo:—Kuangtung possesses much mineral wealth, especially in iron, and the silver mines of Kwei Hsien, in Kungsi, have long been noted for their rich supply of this precious metal, but the working has been very unsuccessful owing to the insufficient technical knowledge of the concessionaires. A mining college is now being established at Chefoo. Shantung, the province in which Chefoo is, is also full of mineral wealth. There are the noted gold-mines of Pingtu, in Lai-chow Fu, and Ning-hai, in Teng-chow Fu. There are the ancient silver and lead mines of Tze-chunn in Tsui-nan Fu. In Wei Hsien (Lai-chow Fu Prefecture) Chang-kiu and Poh-shan Hsiens (the former in Tsui-nan Fu, the latter in Teng-chow Fu) are mines rich in both coal and iron. The Fu-han, P'eng-lai, Tsi-hia and Chao-yün Hsiens all contain mines, at no great distance from Chefoo, and there are many great advantages in short presented in Shantung to the student of mines and the modes of exploiting them. The delegate whom I am about to send there with the Kuangtung cadets will collect information on the following points: Processes of refining ores; methods of collecting capital for working; methods of extracting the metal from the mines; system of Government taxation; means taken to preserve peace and order in the mining districts. He will on arrival at Chefoo visit Sheng Tao-tai, who will direct him and his associates as to their future movements. He will furthermore ascertain the feeling of the local populations with regard to mines, the expenses of working, amount of ore extracted, number of workmen employed at various mines, and reasons for closing mines which have formerly been worked. (These instructions are dated fourth month).

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

POLYTHEISM; PANTHEISM; ATHEISM.

III.

Another significant result of the union of all beliefs in China is the debasement of man's moral nature to the lowest level found in any of the creeds. This is in accordance with a law akin to that by which a baser currency invariably displaces that which is better. All the lofty maxims of Confucianism have been wholly ineffective in guarding the Confucians from fears of the goblins and devils which figure so largely in Taoism. It has often been remarked, and with every appearance of truth, that there is no other civilised nation in existence which is under such bondage to superstition and credulity as the Chinese. Wealthy merchants and learned scholars are not ashamed to be seen on the two days of the month set apart for that purpose, worshipping the fox, the weasel, the hedgehog, the snake, and the rat, all of which in printed placards are styled 'Their Excellencies,' and are thought to have an important effect on human destiny. It is not many years since the most prominent statesmen in China fell on their knees before a water-snake which some one had been pleased to represent as an embodiment of Lung Wang, the god of floods, himself supposed to be the incarnation of an official of a former dynasty, whose success in dealing with brimming rivers was held to be miraculous. This Lung Wang is generally regarded as the rain-god in regions adjacent to waterways, but at a little distance in the interior, the god of war, Kuan Ti, is much more likely to be worshipped for the same purpose; but sometimes both are supplanted by the Kuan Yin P'u-Sa or Goddess of Mercy. To a Chinese this does not at all irritate, for his mind is free from all presumptions as to the unity of nature, and it is very hard for him to appreciate the absurdity, even when it is demonstrated to him. In connection with these prayers for rain, another curious and most significant fact has often been brought to our notice. In the famous Chinese novel called the "Travels to the West," one of the principal characters was originally a monkey hatched from a stone, and by slow degrees of evolution developed into a man. In some places this imaginary being is worshipped as a rain-god, to the exclusion of both Lung Wang and Kuan Ti. No instance could put in a clearer light than this the total lack in China of any dividing line between the real and the fictitious. To a western mind, causes and effects are correlative. What may be the intuitions of cause and effect in the mind of a Chinese who prays to a non-existent monkey to induce a fall of rain, we are not able to conjecture.

The gods of the Chinese, being of this heterogeneous description, it is of importance to inquire what the Chinese do with them. To this question there are two answers; they worship them, and they neglect them. It is not very uncommon to meet with estimates of the amount which the whole Chinese nation expend for incense, paper money, &c., in the course of a year. Such estimates are of course based upon a calculation of the apparent value in some special district, which is taken as a unit, and then used as a multiplier for all the other districts of the empire. Nothing can be more precarious than so-called "statistics" of this sort, which have literally no more validity than the census of a cloud of mosquitoes which was taken by a man who "counted until he was tired, and then estimated." As we have already had repeated occasion to point out, there is very little which one can be safe in predicting of the Chinese empire as a whole. Of this truth the worship in Chinese temples is a conspicuous example. The traveller who lands in Canton, and who perceives the clouds of smoke arising from the incessant offerings to the divinities most popular there, will conclude that the Chinese are among the most idolatrous people in the world. But let him restrain his judgment until he has visited the other end of the empire, and he will find multitudes of the temples neglected, absolutely unvisited except on the first and fifteenth of the moon, in many cases not then, and perhaps not even at New Year, when, if ever, the Chinese instinct of worship prevails. He will find hundreds of thousands of temples, the temple or shrine of which is totally lost in antiquity,

and which are occasionally repaired, but of which the people can give no account, and for which they have no regard. He will find hundreds of square miles of populous territory, in which there is to be seen scarcely a single priest either Taoist or Buddhist. In these regions he will generally find no women in the temples and the children allowed to grow up without the smallest instruction as to the necessity of propitiating the gods. In other parts of China at the condition of things is totally different, and the external rites of idolatry are interwoven into the smallest details of the life of each separate day. The religious forces of Chinese society may be compared to the volcanic forces which have built up the Hawaiian Islands. In the most northern and western members of the group, the volcanoes have for ages been extinct, and their sites marked by broken-down crater-pits now covered with luxuriant vegetation. But on the southeastern member of the group, the fires are still in active operation, and continue at intervals to shake the island from centre to circumference. In some of the oldest parts of China there is the least attention paid to temple worship, and in some of the provinces which at the time of China's greatest glory were wild and barbarous regions, idolatry is most flourishing. But it is easy to be misled by surface indications such as these. It is quite possible that they pass for more than they are worth, and before well-grounded inference can be safely drawn the subject requires much fuller investigation than it has as yet received.

To reverence the gods, but to keep at a distance from them was the advice of Confucius. It is not strange, therefore, that his followers at the present day consider *respectfulneglect* to be the most prudent treatment for the multitudinous and incongruous divinities in the Chinese pantheon. When contrasted with the Mongols or the Japanese, the Chinese people are felt to be comparatively free from the bias of religion. It is common to see over the doors of temples the classical expression, 'Worship the gods as if they were present.' The popular instinct has taken at its true value the uncertainty conveyed in the words, 'as if,' and has embodied them in current sayings, which accurately express the state of mind of the mass of the people:

'Worship the gods as if they came, but if you don't, it's all the same.'

'Worship the gods as if the gods were there, but if you worship not, the gods don't care.'

One step beyond respectful neglect of the gods is ceremonial reverence, which consists in performing a certain routine in a certain way, with no other thought than that of securing certain external results by so doing. The idea of solemnity appears to be foreign to the Chinese mind. We do not know how to speak of it, without expressing an idea of what is merely decorum. All Chinese worship of Chinese divinities, of which we have ever been cognisant, has appeared to be either routine ceremonial, or else a mere matter of barter, so much worship for so much benefit. When *lao tien* yet is spoken of as a being, and to be revered, the uniform presentation of this aspect, to the exclusion of all others, shows in a most decisive manner what the worship really is. 'Because we have our food and clothes from him,' is the reply, when a Chinese is asked why he makes periodical *housou*, to this 'person.' Even when the individual has no definite opinions as to the real existence of such a being, this does not prevent his conformity to the rite. The ancients did so, and he does as they did. Whether it is of any use, 'who knows?' The gods are worshipped, just as in western lands an insurance policy is taken out, because it is the safety-way. It is better to believe that the gods exist, says the popular saying, 'than to believe that they do not exist; at all, there is no harm done, whereas if they do exist, and are neglected, they may be angry and revengeful.' The gods are supposed to be actuated by the motives which are known to actuate men. It is a proverb that one who has a sheep's head (for a temple offering) can get whatever he desires, and also that those divinities such as the 'Three Pure Ones,' who have nothing special to bestow, will always be poor, while the goddess of mercy and the god of war, will be the ones honored and enriched. There are many Chinese worshipers who are to be seen making a prostration at every step, sometimes occupying very long periods of time, in going on tedious and difficult pilgrimages. When asked what is their motive for submitting to these austerities, they will tell us that 'as there is so much false worship of the gods, it is necessary for them to demonstrate that their hearts are sincere by these laborious means.' Whatever may be said in regard to such exceptional instances, we have no hesitation in affirming that all that has been heretofore said of the absence of sincerity among the Chinese, in their relations to each other, applies with even greater force to much of their worship. The photograph of a group of priests, belonging to a temple near Peking, is a perfect masterpiece in the representation of serpentine cunning. Men who have such faces, live lives to correspond to their faces. It is as true of the Chinese, as it has been of other nations in heathenism, that they have supposed their gods to be altogether such as they are themselves, and not without reason, for many of the gods are the countrymen of those who worship them. Human beings are supposed to be surrounded by a cloud of spirits, powerful for evil but subject to bribes, flattery, cajolery, and liable to be cheated. A Chinese is anxious to take advantage of the man with whom he makes a bargain, and he is not less anxious to take advantage—if he can—the god with whom he makes a bargain, in other words, the god to whom he prays. Perhaps he purchases fidelity by subscribing toward the repair of a temple, but he not improbably has his subscription of two hundred and fifty cash registered as a thousand. The god will take the account as it stands. While the temple is in process of repair, a piece of red paper is perhaps pasted over the eyes of each god, that he may not see the confusion by which he is surrounded, and which is not considered respectful. If the temple is situated at the outskirts of a village, and is in too frequent use by thieves as a place in which to divide their booty, the door may be almost or even altogether bricked up, and the god left to communicate with the universe as best he can. The familiar case of the kitchen-god, who ascends to heaven at the end of the year, to make his report of the behaviour of the family, but whose lips are first smeared with glutinous candy to prevent his reporting the bad deeds which he has seen, is a typical instance of a Chinese outwitting his celestial superiors. In the same way a boy is sometimes called by a girl's name, to make the unintelligent evil spirits think that he is a girl, in order to secure his ease of life. Mr. Baber speaks of the myriad of female infants in Szechuan, whose spirits are subsequently appeased by mock money which is burned; that it may be conveyed to them for their expenses. The temples to the goddess who bestows children, unlike most other temples, are often frequented by women. Some of these temples are provided with many little clay images of male children, some in the arms of their patron goddess, and others disposed of like goods on a shelf. It is the practice of Chinese women, on visiting these temples, to break off the parts which distinguish the sex of the child, and eat them, so as to insure the birth of a son. In case there are large numbers of little images as just mentioned, it is with a view to the accommodation of the women who frequent the temple, each of whom will take as

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

WE INVITE INSPECTION OF OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

CARPETS,

COMPRISE:-

NATURAL UNDYED WOOL and MOQUELLE CARPETS, with RUGS to match; BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, with RUGS to match; HEMPS, DRUGGETS, COCOA MATTINGS, LINOLEUMS, FLOOR CLOTHS, &c., &c.

Direct from the Manufacturers.

The above are the finest Goods and best value ever submitted in the East.

SHOW ROOMS,

37 AND 39, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1889.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE AMUSEMENTS SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

WILL open their GROUNDS at BOW-RINGTON on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, and solicit the patronage of the Public.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

STEAM ROUND ABOUT.

SHOOTING GALLERIES.

AUNT SALLY.

MAGIC LANTERNS.

A VARIETY OF OTHER AMUSEMENTS, &c., &c.

NO INTOXICANTS SOLD ON THE GROUND.

Price of admission.—FIVE CENTS.

By Order, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1889. [123]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

A MATCH between "OVER 25," and "UNDER 25," will be commenced at 11 A.M., on SATURDAY, the 19th instant. Members willing to play will please sign their names, either on the List lying on the table in the Club Ante-room or on the one in the Cricket Pavilion, on or before 4 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 18th instant. They will please state whether they are "over" or "under."

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1889. [123]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NEW SEASON'S

Christmas Cards.

OUR FIRST SHIPMENTS HAVE ARRIVED.

EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED, AS FURTHER SUPPLIES WILL BE DELAYED BY THE STRIKES IN LONDON.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1889. [123]

WANTED.

FOR THE Hongkong Telegraph, a CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart typewright and reliable proof-reader.

Apply, with full particulars, to

THE EDITOR.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

WANTED.

A SIX or EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE within easy distance of QUEEN'S ROAD. Moderate Rental.

Address

H. H., Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1889. [123]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER.

Apply to

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [123]

WANTED.

ACCOMMODATION as GODOWNS, Ground Floor and First Floor in Queen's Road Central, near the CLOCK TOWER.

Apply to

C., Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889. [123]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-

mentioned Bank Share Certificates, viz.—

No. B. 2071—3465/66, 4645/22, 21241/55, 14280/02, 50 Shares.

51602/72, 1701/55.

IN THE NAME OF L. MENDEL,

No. B. 209—3280/289, 10 " "

B. 2134—5309/23, 5734/46, 25 "

1406/10 " "

IN THE NAME OF W. D. SPENCE,

No. B. 2169—2708/2703, 15 "

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL,

No. B. 2170—2708/2703, 15 "

together One Hundred Shares have been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 30th Day of December next, New Certificates will be issued to the said L. MENDEL, W. D. SPENCE, and W. H. GASKELL respectively, and the aforesaid Certificates B. 2071, B. 209, B. 2134, and B. 2169 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as null and void.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1889. [123]

LOST.

THE Undenoted 100 SHARES of THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, being the Property of the undersigned, having been LOST, the Public are warned against negotiating same.

Certificate of

No. of Shares.

246

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1889.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—186 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$10 per share, sales and buyers.

China Trade Insurance Company—\$73 per share, ex div., sales.
North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$384 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—65 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$40 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—121 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. div., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$73 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$243 per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$70 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$111 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$23 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Fungson and Sunghee Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$15 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$162 per share, sellers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$520 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.

The East Bond Planting Co., Limited—\$61 per share, sellers.

The Songet Royal Planting Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, buyers.

Cruckshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steamer Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.

The China-Powen Co., Ltd.—\$52 per share, shares and buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$61 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Penn Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.

The Lahuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.

The Celebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, sellers.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Marine, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/1

Banks, Bills, on demand 3/1

Banks, Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/1

Banks, Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1

Credits at 4 months' sight 3/1

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/2

ON PARIS.—Bank, on demand 3/1

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/1

ON INDIA, T. T. 2/1

On Demand 2/1

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 7/1

Private, 30 days' sight 7/1

OPPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul \$570

(Allowance, Taels 32) \$580 to 600

OLD MALWA, per picul \$580 to 600

(Allowance, Taels 32) \$580 to 600

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$547

NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$520

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$530

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$575

OLD PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$532

OLD PATNA, touch (first choice) per chest \$535

OLD PATNA, touch (second choice) per chest \$530

OLD PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$545

NEW BENAKA, (without choice) per chest \$532

NEW BENAKA, (bottom) per chest \$545

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$530

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$500

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaelle*, with the American mail, left San Francisco on the 3rd instant.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, from San Francisco of 19th ultimo, left Yokohama for this port on the 12th instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on or about the 18th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fairy*, with Canadian mails, left Vancouver on the 20th ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Abyssinia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 5th instant for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Brindisi*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 14th instant at 9 a.m., and is expected here on the 19th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Stanton*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 13th instant, and is due here on the 19th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

HELENE RICKMERS, German steamer, 2,008 GRT, left 15th Oct.—Batum, and Singapore, 4th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Müchers & Co.

YANGETZ, German steamer, 814, C. Tonning, 16th Sept.—Whampoa, 16th Oct.—Wampoa, 16th Oct.—General—Siemssen & Co.

TAILER, German steamer, 818; Schulte, 16th Oct.—Bangkok 9th October, Rice.—Morris & Co.

APENRADE, German steamer, 1,476, J. Hohmann, 16th Oct.—Koh-si-chang 9th Oct., Rice.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

NINCHOW, British steamer, 1,710, Wm. Durdin, 16th Oct.—Foochow 13th Oct., General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bowes, 17th July.—Cardiff 6th March, Coal—Order.

AUSTRALIA, British bark, 9,99, Wm. Harris, 11th June—Manila 21st May, Ballast—Order.

CATHARINE, Danish brig, 21, H. L. Hansen, 25th Sept.—Manila 5th Sept., Sapwood.

TSINAN, British steamer, 1,468, W. N. Allison, 16th Oct.—Foochow 14th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

October 15, KUITSANG, British str., for Whampoa.

October 15, CANTON, British str., for Whampoa.

October 15, ACTIV, Danish steamer, for Holkow.

October 15, TRIUMPH, German steamer, for Newchow.

October 16, CALIDONIEN, French steamer, for Saigon, &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Tailey*, str., from Bangkok.—2 Chinese.

Per *Apennrade*, str., from Koh-si-chang.—2 Chinese.

Per *Ningchow*, str., from Foochow.—Messrs. Richards, Rodgers, and 2 Chinese.

Per *Tsinan*, str., from Foochow.—Messrs. Close, Coffin, Sinclair, and 1 Chinese.

Per *Malwa*, str., for Shanghai from Hongkong.—Miss J. Allen, Messrs. C. Jameson, H. C. Sehna, and Mr. Judd. From Southampton.—Mr. Cope.

Per *Caledonian*, str., from Hongkong for Saigon.—5 Chinese. For Singapore.—Lieut. J. Marston, Mr. Schultz, and 13 Chinese. For Marseilles.—Messrs. A. P. T. de Lemos, M. Perello, J. de Luz, Salvador, J. d'Olivera, and T. Topp. From Shanghai for Saigon.—Mr. F. Marsteller. For Marseilles.—Messrs. G. E. Gloyer and T. Saphire. For Alexandria.—Mr. A. Checkoff. Mrs. A. Garlani, and Col. Paolossi. For Marseilles.—Mrs. C. Webber and Son, Miss Marie Clark, Messrs. L. Bastide, and E. Pronost. Honnorat, and Goy. From Yokohama for Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. Dubernard, Mrs. Pillas, Messrs. Vallance and Robie. For Singapore.—Messrs. de Zeele, Heriot, and Runie. For Batavia.—Mr. and Mrs. Mahus. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Wishard. For Marseilles.—Mr. Kawas (Japan Minister). Mrs. Kawase, Mr. and Mrs. Desnues, Messrs. Endo, Kawaguchi, Tanaka, Okubo, Nobutaka, O. Higaro, and Takashima. From Kobe for Saigon.—Messrs. Rogabia, Courtney, Cadet, Delibet, Michel, Picoron, and Mattern. For Suez.—Mr. Berkwich. For Alexandria.—Mr. Vito Delbourg. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Sa-wab and Delarbre.

REPORTS.

The German steamship *Tailey* reports that she left Bangkok on the 1st instant. From Bangkok to Paracels had fine weather; from there to port strong north-west gale.

The British steamship *Tsinan* reports that she left Foochow on the 14th instant. Had strong north-east monsoon and heavy southerly seas to Breaker Point; from there to Single Island, heavy gale and terrific squalls; from Single Island to port strong south-west winds.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

BY mutual arrangement the interest and responsibility of LAM WAI SHEANG in the firm of FOOK MOW, No. 26 Bonham Strand, ceased on and from the 9th instant. The business is now being carried on as usual.

FOOK MOW HONG,

Cotton & Cotton Yarn Merchants.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1266]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

C. P. CHATER, Managing Directors.

Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

J. S. MOLES, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LEE SING, Esq.

FOON PONG, Esq.

NOTICE.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONET advanced, on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen